

XLII.—On some supposed new Species of Birds from Celebes and the Togian Islands. By ARTHUR, Viscount WALDEN, P.Z.S., F.R.S.

THE following five species of birds were obtained by Dr. Meyer, three on the mainland of Celebes and two in the small islands of the Togian or Schildpad group in the Gulf of Tomini or Gorontalo. That two distinct species should inhabit these small land-locked islands and yet not be known to occur on the neighbouring mainland of Celebes is another of those instances of the isolation of species and their restriction to small areas so numerous in the Indian archipelago. One of the two species belongs to a genus, *Criniger*, not as yet observed in Celebes although occurring in the Sula Islands. The other is a *Loriculus*, combining some of the characters of the Sula species, *L. Sclateri*, with those of the Celebean, *L. stigmatus*. It is, however, not improbable that these Togian species, although not found in North Celebes (Gorontalo, Minahasa), may yet be proved to inhabit the more southerly eastern limb (Bangaai and Ternate), a mountainous and as yet unexplored region.

Loriculus quadricolor, n. sp.

Adult male. Bright green; crown and edge of shoulder scarlet; rump, upper tail-coverts, chin, and throat deep blood-red; interscapulars and back bright golden; quills black, half the inner web of each quill verditer blue; entire under surface of rectrices verditer blue; bill black, feet yellow.

Male, immature. Faint indications of a few scarlet feathers on the forehead; a small red spot on the throat; edge of the shoulder scarlet mixed with yellow; upper tail-coverts and rump and remainder of plumage as in the adult. This stage closely resembles the adult plumage of *L. Wallacei*, G. R. Gray.

Male, still younger. Forehead, throat-spot, and edge of wing yellow, mixed with minute traces of scarlet; rump mixed red and green; upper tail-coverts as in adult; interscapulars golden; remainder of plumage of a less bright green than in adult.

Female. The only example sent and thus marked by Dr. Meyer is not quite adult. The head is entirely green, the chin and throat scarlet, the shoulder-edge yellow, interscapulars golden, back mixed green and golden, remainder of plumage as in adult male.

Longitudo

	Rostr. a nar.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.
♂ adult ..	0·37	3·69	1·88	0·37
♀	0·31	3·50	1·63	0·37

This species is intermediate between *L. stigmatus* (Müller & Schlegel) and *L. Wallacei*, G. R. Gray. In dimensions the three are about equal. From *L. Wallacei* it differs by having a scarlet cap, by the golden of the back reaching to the nape, by the darker red of the uropygium and upper tail-coverts, and by the sexes differing; from *L. stigmatus* by the golden back, by the chin and throat-spot being much smaller, and the red of the uropygium not being quite so dark. All the examples sent are from the Togian Islands.

Myzomela chloroptera, n. sp.

Entire head, excepting the space in front of the eyes (which is black), back, upper tail-coverts, chin, throat, and breast scarlet; abdomen, ventral region, under tail-coverts, and flanks pale greenish fulvous, each feather dark centred with ashy; wing-coverts and quills dark brown, with bright yellowish-green outer edgings; scapulars dark brown, without any other colour; tail dark brown; under wing-coverts pure white; inner edging of the quills after the first two white; bill and feet black.

Longitudo

Rostr. a nar.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.
0.37	2.18	1.75	0.62

Sent from Celebes by Dr. Meyer. The examples are in such bad order that it is not possible to discover whether the scarlet of the upper plumage is continuous or whether it is interrupted by brown on the nape.

This bird very nearly resembles the figure given by Audebert and Vieillot (Ois. Dorés, ii. p. 113, pl. 54), and drawn by Edwards, of Latham's *Scarlet Creeper* (Synop. i. p. 740), = *Certhia rubra*, Gm., and described from an example in the Leverian Museum said to have come from the South Seas. But Latham describes "the lower part of the belly and vent" as white, and the wings as black.

Hyloterpe sulfuriventer, n. sp.

Chin, cheeks, and throat silky white, changing into pale brown on the upper part of the breast; lower part of the breast pale sulphur-yellow; abdomen and under tail-coverts bright sulphur-yellow, most intense on the under-coverts; head dark olive-brown, back and wings a lighter shade; uropygium and upper tail-coverts with a ferruginous tinge; rectrices and outer webs of quills like the back; inner edges of the quills albescent; under carpal coverts yellowish white; axillaries

white, with sulphur-coloured tips; shoulder-edge sulphur-yellow; 1st primary half the length of the 2nd, which is much shorter than the 3rd; the 3rd somewhat shorter than 4th, and shorter than the 6th; the 4th and 5th equal and longest.

Longitudo

Rostr. a nar.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.
0.32	3.25	3	0.75

Two examples of this species have been obtained in North Celebes by Dr. Meyer.

Criniger aureus, n. sp.

Under surface bright golden yellow; upper dark golden olive, darkest on the head, ear-coverts, and cheek; uropygium lighter in shade than the back, upper tail-coverts still more golden; upper surface of wings like the back; quills on their inner webs brown, outer webs edged with golden olive; under shoulder-coverts bright golden; inner webs of primaries, commencing with the second and increasing in extent on each succeeding quill, bordered with bright yellow; upper surface of rectrices dull golden rufous, each feather terminated by a pure golden narrow band; inner edges of all the rectrices, except the middle pair, pale yellow as seen from above, bright yellow below; the darker cheeks contrast strongly with the golden yellow of the chin and throat; lores yellow; bill and legs black.

Longitudo

Rostr. a nar.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.
0.63	4.88	4.63	0.75

Described from a male obtained by Dr. Meyer in the Togián Islands.

This species is nearly allied to *C. longirostris*, Wallace, but differs by being somewhat smaller, by having a much shorter bill, and by the bright golden colouring of its plumage.

Cisticola Grayi, n. sp.

Forehead, crown, nape, sides of neck, breast, abdomen, flanks, under and upper tail-coverts, and under carpal coverts unspotted rufo-fulvous, most intense on the head; back and quills dark brown, edged with rufo-fulvous; rectrices dark brown, tipped with rufo-fulvous.

Longitudo

Rostr. a nar.	Alæ.	Caudæ.	Tarsi.
0.37	1.75	1.62	0.75

Obtained in Celebes by Dr. Meyer, and represented by a single example in such bad order that I am unable to describe it more minutely. Many of the abdominal feathers seem to be pure white, and the chin, throat, and ear-coverts to be pale fulvous.

XLIII.—On a new Species of Thrush pertaining to the Genus *Oreocincla*. By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S. &c.

Oreocincla iodura, Gould.

Crown of the head, back, and wing-coverts orange-brown, becoming of a paler and brighter tint on the rump and upper tail-coverts, each feather being margined with blackish brown; four middle tail-feathers of the same colour as the rump; the three next on each side dark brown, very slightly tipped with buffy white; the external feather light brown, with at least an inch of buffy white on the tip of the inner web; circle round the eye, lores, and a patch on the centre of the ear-coverts buffy white; throat and all the under surface white, each feather tipped with a lunate mark of black, which is broadest and blackest on the chest and flanks; across the breast a wash of buff; axillaries white at the base, black on their apical half; the last row of the lesser wing-coverts tipped with yellowish white; greater coverts orange-brown, tipped with yellowish; spurious wing and primaries dark brown, margined externally with orange-brown; secondaries dark brown on their internal and orange-brown on their external webs; vent and under tail-coverts buffy white, without lunations.

Total length $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill $1\frac{1}{8}$, wing $5\frac{1}{8}$, tail $3\frac{3}{4}$, tarsi $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Habitat. Queensland and Northern Australia.

Remark. After carefully comparing this bird with examples of the genus from every other part of Australia, from Java, the Philippines, China, and India, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that it is distinct from the whole of them. In comparison with the Australian members of the genus, it is a smaller, much neater, and more compact bird, and has the rump and upper tail-coverts orange-brown instead of olive-brown; the bill also is smaller, narrower, and more delicately formed than that of the Tasmanian and New-South-Wales species.